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匈フオトマスクの製作方法

砂特

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1. 発明の名称

フォトマスクの製作方法

2. 毎許請求の範囲

パターン形成に先立つて紫外線。 激紫外線に対 し不透明である感放射線有機レジスト裏を基督上 に形成し、この感放射線有機レジスト裏を電子ビ ーム解光した後、現像およびポストペータを施し て所要のパターンを設けることを特徴とするフォ トマスタの製作方法。

3. 発明の併細な説明

との発明は、L8I。超L8Iの製造に使用されるフォトマスタの製作方法に関するものである。 使来のフォトマスタの製作方法は、例えば電子 ビーム電光による場合、第1図(a)に示すように ガラスもしくは石英ガラスの基板1上にあらかじ めタロム等の選先観1を形成しておき、その上に 感放射額レジスト展1を形成してから電子ビーム で購光し、現像とポストペータを行つて第1図(b)のように所望のパターンを形成した扱、レジ スト展 8 の残存部分をマスタとして遮光膜 2 をエッチングし、レジスト膜 3 の残存部分を除去して 第 1 図 (c) のように遮光膜 2 の残存部分で所置の パターンを形成し、紫外離または遠紫外離による パターン娩付けに使用するものであつた。このような従来の方法では工程数が比較的多く、また 波光膜 2 のエッチングに際してアンダー・カットなどのためにパターン寸法に誤差を生じるおそれがあるという欠点があつた。

この発明は、上記の点にかんがみ製作工程を可及的に減少せしめ、かつ、パターン寸法に調差を 生じないフォトマスタの製作方法を提供するもの である。以下この発明について説明する。

#2回はこの発明の一実施例を示す工程図である。まず、第2回(a) に示すように基板1上に底接常外額もしくは連集外益に対し不透明な感放射線有限レジスト膜3点を形成し、電子ビーム 買光と現像。ポストペータによつて感放射線有機レジスト膜3点の残存部分自体を違光器

(2

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として、紫外級もしくは遠紫外級によるパターン 続付けを行うものであつて、第1回に示す従来の 方法に比べると遠光鏡 2の形成とエッチングおよ び残存するレジスト膜 3の改去が不便となり工程 が考しく簡略化される。

· なね、との発明に 妖似の現まとしては、レジス ト族にパターンを形成した後、イオン住入によつ

(3)

い、これを電子ピームで解光するようにしたので、 フォトマスタの製作工程を考しく簡略化かつ高稽 皮化することができ、したがつて、工業上重要な 角値を有するものである。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1回(a)~(c)は従来のフォトマスタの製作 工程を示す回、第2回(a)。(b)はこの発明の一 実施例を示すフォーマスタの製作工程を示す回で ある。

図中、1は基板、3Aは底放射能有機レジスト 膜である。

化进入 小林县

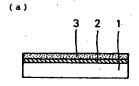
てレジスト膜を巣化させ、遮光部として利用する 方法と、単化鉄 を含む無根レジストにおいて、 先もしくは放射離の風射による登元反応で遊離す る鉄によつて進光部を形成する方法とがあるが。 前者はイオン注入を長するため、との発明よりも 工程が少なくとも1つ多く、また、後者は露光に よつて初めて不透明部分を発生させるので、反応 の劉御等に問題があるが、との発明では初めから 不透明のレジスト黛を使用するので、そのような 不確定な复業がない。また、さらに他の従来例と して、カルコゲン化合物等の無機物質の存膜を使 用し、この発明と同じく現像後の表存割自体を含 光部として利用するという提案もあるが、上記カ ルコゲン化合物の電子ピームに対する腐皮が低く 実用に適したいという欠点がある。これに対し、 との発明で使用する有機レジストは現在使用され ている電子ピー人と同等の感度を有するものであ

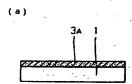
以上説明したように、この発明は無外線。 速常 外線に対し不透明な感放射線有機 レジスト膜を用

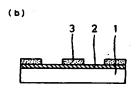
14

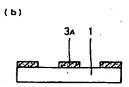
第1図

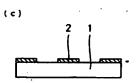
第 2 图











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Title of the Invention: METHOD FOR FABRICATING PHOTOMASK

Description

1. Title of the Invention METHOD FOR FABRICATING PHOTOMASK

2. Claim

A method for fabricating a photomask characterized by:
forming a radiation sensitive organic resist film opaque
to ultraviolet rays or far ultraviolet rays on a substrate prior
to forming a pattern;

exposing the radiation sensitive organic resist film to electron beams for development and post bake; and forming a predetermined pattern.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The invention relates to a method for fabricating a photomask used for manufacturing LSIs and VLSIs.

A traditional method for fabricating a photomask was that in the case of the electron beam exposure, for example, a light shielding film 2 made of chromium and the like was formed on a glass or silica glass substrate 1 beforehand, a radiation sensitive resist film 3 was formed thereon as shown in Fig. 1(a), it was exposed by electron beams and underwent development and post bake to form a desired pattern as shown in Fig. 1(b), the remaining portion of the resist film 3 was

used as a mask to etch the light shielding film 2, and the remaining portion of the resist film 3 was removed to form a desired pattern of the remaining portion of the light shielding film 2 as shown in Fig. 1(c) for use in pattern printing by ultraviolet rays or far ultraviolet rays. Such the traditional method had a relatively large number of process steps, and it had disadvantages that errors were likely to be generated in pattern dimensions due to undercut in etching the light shielding film 2.

In view of the above points, the invention is to provide a method for fabricating a photomask in which fabrication process steps are reduced as much as possible and errors are not generated in pattern dimensions. Hereafter, the invention will be described.

Fig. 2 is a process chart illustrating one embodiment of the invention. First, as shown in Fig. 2(a), a radiation sensitive organic resist film 3A opaque to ultraviolet rays or far ultraviolet rays is directly formed on a substrate 1. A desired pattern is formed on the radiation sensitive organic resist film 3A by electron beam exposure, development and post bake. The remaining portion itself of the radiation sensitive organic resist film 3A is formed to be a light shielding part for use in pattern printing by ultraviolet rays or far ultraviolet rays. The method does not need to form the light shielding film 2 and to remove the remaining resist film 3,

significantly simplifying the process steps as compared with the traditional method shown in Fig. 1.

As a method for obtaining a radiation sensitive organic resist opaque to ultraviolet rays or far ultraviolet rays, a method can be considered that carbon, a metal fine particle or the like is added in a traditional radiation sensitive organic resist such as PMMA. Even though such addition is done, the main chain scission (in the case of a positive resist) or cross linkage (in the case of a negative resist) of polymers by radiation is hardly affected, and the sensitivity and resolution will not drop significantly. In addition, the above addition causes the electric conductivity of the resist film to be increased, and thus charge up is prevented in electron beam exposure as well. Furthermore, such configuration is also acceptable that a thin metal film is deposited on the surface of the usual radiation sensitive resist film.

Moreover, as proposals similar to the invention, there are methods: the method in which a resist film is patterned, and then it is formed to be opaque by ion injection to be used as a light shielding part, and the method in which a light shielding part is formed by iron separated by the reduction reaction of irradiation of light or radioactive rays in an inorganic resist containing iron oxide and the like. However, the former needs ion injection, and thus it has at least one

more process step than the invention. Furthermore, the latter generates an opaque portion only after exposure, and thus it has a problem in controlling the reaction and the like. However, the invention uses an opaque resist film from the start, and thus it does not have such uncertain factors. Moreover, as another proposal, there is a proposal that a thin film of inorganic substances such as a chalcogen compound is used to utilize the remaining part itself after development as a light shielding part, as similar to the invention. However, it has a disadvantage that the chalcogen compound has a low sensitivity to electron beams, being unpractical. In contrast, the organic resist used in the invention has a sensitivity nearly equal to that of electron beam resists used at present.

As described above, in the invention, the radiation sensitive organic resist film opaque to ultraviolet rays or far ultraviolet rays is used and exposed by electron beams. Therefore, the fabrication process steps of the photomask can be simplified significantly and highly accurate. Accordingly, it has an important value in the industry.

4. Brief Description of Drawing

Figs. 1(a) to (c) are diagrams illustrating the fabrication process steps of the traditional photomask; and

Figs. 2(a) to (b) are diagrams illustrating the fabrication process steps of the photomask showing one

embodiment of the invention.

In the drawings, 1 denotes the substrate, and 3A denotes the radiation sensitive organic resist film.

Representative: Kobayashi Masataka

